

May 19, 1965

LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH A FEDERAL MURDER LAW TO ACHIEVE APPROPRIATE JUSTICE AND VERDICTS IN THE TRIAL OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH MURDER OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

(Mr. ROSENTHAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am today submitting legislation designed to establish a Federal murder law with the purpose of dealing with one of the most disturbing phenomena in the conduct of American jurisprudence—the failure to achieve appropriate justice and verdicts in the trial of those charged with the commission of murder of civil rights workers.

The last decade has seen seven major murders of Negro and white civil rights workers in the South, and although overwhelming evidence of guilt was amassed by law enforcement officials, none of those so charged has been found guilty. Innumerable other unreported or less publicized murders have been committed in the absence of the threat of meaningful prosecution.

It is my hope that the legislation I am today proposing will elicit from the House a full hearing and the final answer to this unacceptable denial of justice. These miscarriages of justice demonstrate the need for a Federal murder statute, as did the Lindbergh tragedy dramatize the necessity for a Federal kidnapping statute.

The maintenance of equal protection of the law and the right of all citizens of the United States to expect the unobstructed exercise of justice in every city and State of the Union should be unquestioned. If local law enforcement is inadequate, or unwilling to meet this responsibility, then the Federal Government must, in the last analysis, take action.

My bill would provide that murder or manslaughter, or the attempt thereof, committed by or upon any person who has travelled or is travelling in interstate commerce would be a Federal offense and therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities. It is my expectation that the Federal judicial system will provide a mechanism far freer from local color and bias than has been offered by the States. Federal constitutional guarantees will be afforded to those accused of murder and manslaughter, while the community at large will derive comfort from knowing that the selections of Federal judges and juries are more attuned to rendering fair justice than to satisfying local prejudices.

The enactment of this legislation, and the resultant likelihood of increasing the number of convictions in murder and manslaughter cases, where such convictions are mandated by the evidence, will serve as a deterrent to those who seek to defeat compliance with Federal civil rights statutes.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, it is regrettable that local law enforcement

has so miserably failed in the preservation of the rights of all citizens of the United States, making it necessary that century old legal concepts have to be changed. But, if we are to remain a free and democratic society, then changed they must be.

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ENDORSEMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include a resolution.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, unlike some of my colleagues who have spoken on the House floor today, I believe that we do have a policy in foreign affairs. I believe that we do have friends abroad and I believe that the President of the United States is implementing this policy.

Mr. Speaker, on May 15 of this year, the Democratic State executive committee met in Santa Fe, N. Mex. This committee, composed of 32 county chairmen throughout the State of New Mexico. They passed a resolution unanimously endorsing this Government's position in foreign affairs, our foreign policy in southeast Asia, with specific reference to Vietnam and our foreign policy in Latin America with specific reference to the case of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Speaker, I include in my remarks the resolution to which I have referred. The resolution referred to follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the foreign policies of the United States are of paramount concern to all Americans and to the free world and those policies presented by President Lyndon B. Johnson, are designed to maintain and continue freedom and liberty for nations throughout the world; and

Whereas the policy of the United States and the commitments made in southeast Asia, such as those in South Vietnam, and similar areas are for the purpose of insuring freedom in that part of the world; and

Whereas the United States under President Johnson has maintained and intensified its policy to keep the nations of Latin America free from the shackles of international communism, particularly with the current policy in the Dominican Republic. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Democratic Party of the State of New Mexico and the county chairmen, meeting in Santa Fe, on this 15th day of May 1965, Do hereby endorse and vigorously support the foreign policy of our President, Lyndon B. Johnson, particularly in regard to South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, and do dedicate ourselves to the furtherance of that policy for the benefit of all peoples of the world who love, desire, and hold precious freedom.

TURMOIL IN INDUSTRY—EXCISE TAX GOOP

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week, the President sent to Congress a message dealing with the removal of certain emergency excise taxes. I

feel certain the Congress will enact major legislation along these lines, as many of us in the Congress have been urging for years.

But, I am distressed, Mr. Speaker, that the President has been the recipient of some extremely poor advice which already is causing turmoil in certain industries. I refer to the proposed effective date of certain of these tax reductions. For example, the excise tax reductions on automobiles would take effect on May 14, the date of the President's message to the Congress. The purpose, obviously, is to prevent an abrupt curtailment of auto purchases by persons who, quite logically, would otherwise wait until the tax reduction becomes effective.

But, for many business machines, the effective date would not become effective until July 1. I am advised this morning by one of the industries with plant locations in southwest Missouri, that they are being flooded with cancellation or deferral orders from clients who, quite logically, do not want to be penalized 10 percent in the purchase price of expensive machinery, much of it costing as much or more as a new automobile. This is in an area where 2- to 3-percent discounts are often sought. A 2- or 3-week lag might be tolerable, but not the 7-week lag, which may cause many layoffs and disruption of production, is intolerable. Even though the Congress may ultimately make an earlier retroactive date, it will be too late because of the present climate generated by the President's message, and reportorial services.

I hope the President will take immediate action to correct this oversight by recommending an earlier effective date on removal of excise taxes at least on business machines.

BISHOP WILLIAM F. CREIGHTON

(Mr. GOODELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great reluctance, but I believe the time has come for those of us in public life to express a word of caution to a revered and respected group in our society. I speak of bishops and other clergy who are rightly concerned with all human problems and committed to alleviating human suffering.

Yesterday a respected leader of my church, Bishop William F. Creighton, spoke with passion, and I fear a trace of malice, about one of our colleagues in the other body representing the State of West Virginia. I do not question Bishop Creighton's right—yes, his obligation—to speak earnestly and forthrightly about public problems. I do question the propriety of a man of the cloth apparently attacking motives and integrity, and in this case even implying lack of any human compassion in a respected public official who happens to differ with him. I often disagree with the gentleman from West Virginia myself, and I happen to in this case with reference to welfare policy.

I regret, however, to read Bishop Creighton's characterization of our colleague and I quote:

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will be free to participate. It is only when the Congress takes these actions that the political forces in the South that are opposed to Negro voting will understand that Congress and the Nation are serious about guaranteeing the rights of Negroes to fully participate in the processes of Government.

Recognizing this the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee stands ready to commit the major portion of its organizational resources and energies to the support of this challenge during the next 2 months.

We plan to use our organizing staff in Mississippi to support the voter registration drives, mass rallies and political demonstrations called for by the local community leaders of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Our offices and support organizations in the North are working with other organizations in the northern communities to publicize the challenge and garner congressional support from these communities. We are at present recruiting 2,000 students and young people to convene in Washington in June for the purpose of engaging in lobbying and educational workshops around this challenge. These young people engaged in the Washington lobby will disperse, some to Mississippi to participate in activities there and others will return to their home communities to organize activities directed to local Congressmen. This activity will be in support of unseating the Mississippians and calling for free elections in Mississippi.

SNCC stands ready to support with all its organizational resources, both North and South, any call that comes from the MFDP and its allies for a national mobilization of people in Washington.

STATEMENT BY LAWRENCE GUYOT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 17, 1965

Today the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is submitting to the Clerk of the House of Representatives more than 600 depositions of evidence taken in Mississippi conclusively proving that the 5 Congressmen from that State were elected by processes violating the Constitution of the United States and the political rights of over 400,000 Negroes in Mississippi. These depositions of evidence were collected by lawyers acting in behalf of the MFDP in support of the challenges we have instituted to the seating of the Congressmen from that State under title 2, section 201-26, of the United States Code.

OFFICIAL PARTICIPATION OF STATE AUTHORITIES
IN NEGRO DISENFRANCHISEMENT

This testimony is not only the statements of hundreds of Negroes in the State describing shootings, private acts of intimidation such as bombings, beatings, evictions, and dismissals from jobs which they suffered for attempting to register. It also includes conclusive evidence of officially perpetrated and inspired harassment, the admission of State officials of their own participation in organized racism, and illustrates the close ties and overlapping interests between such organizations as the White Citizens' Councils and the State administration in depriving Negroes of the right to vote.

Mr. Earl Johnson, Jr., director of the tax-supported Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, admitted under oath that as of January 1 of this year \$193,000 drawn from public funds had been given by that agency to the White Citizens' Council. Richard Morphew, public relations director for the citizens' councils admitted to having received the money and testified that, "the first major accomplishment and the first project undertaken by the councils on a State level was the passage of the (Mississippi) constitutional amendment to raise voter qualifications in Mississippi." Mr. Morphew testi-

fied that "it was not uncommon for a great many people in public life in Mississippi to be proud of their membership in the council," and that Congressmen WHITTEN, COLMER, and WILLIAMS "participated in citizens' council forums," and that to the best of his recollection Governor Johnson is a member.

Over 400 depositions of local Negroes and voter registration workers document the patterns of intimidation and terror suffered by Negroes seeking to vote. Mrs. Aylene Quinn, of Macomb, testified that her house was bombed after she sheltered voter registration workers and attempted to register. The bombers were released with suspended sentences. George Johnson a law student working on voter registration in Greenwood testified that police officers threatened him with castration while he was in custody at the jail.

In making these depositions, amounting to over 15,000 pages of evidence the Negro people of Mississippi have again come forward to risk reprisals of violence and terror. However, these depositions, formally signed and witnessed are an incontrovertible body of evidence proving that the general elections of November 1964 in Mississippi were unconstitutional. They prove that the conditions described by President Johnson on March 15, "The harsh fact is that in many places in this country men and women are kept from voting simply because they are Negroes. Every device of which human ingenuity is capable has been used to deny that right," applies very specifically to Mississippi.

RESPONSIBILITY PLACED WITH HOUSE

The submission of this evidence and the filing of a final legal brief completes the legal aspects of the challenges. We have made enough evidence available to the Congress to convince any reasonable and unbiased panel. We now call upon the Clerk of the House, the Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration and the Members of Congress to act swiftly to insure that the House of Representatives has a full opportunity to examine the evidence and charges brought in these challenges at any early date.

There are, for example, a number of depositions which are being inexplicably held up by white notary publics and hearing officers in Mississippi. In these cases we are submitting duplicates of all statements which are still unsigned by the Mississippi officials with receipts showing that the hearing officer is in possession of the originals, which have not been sent back as the statute provides. We urge the Clerk to proceed with all subsequent steps of the challenge.

CHALLENGE ENTERS NEW PHASE—NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAM BEGINS

After today the progress of this challenge will be at the pace imposed by the internal machinery of the House. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is presently engaged in taking the issue to the Nation. With the support and assistance of major organizations within the civil rights movement—the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and others we are currently engaged in discussion to formulate a program of action in the North and the South. Mr. James Farmer, of CORE, and Mr. John Lewis, of SNCC, are present to discuss this further.

On April 24 a conference was held in Washington to begin the national effort in the north. In addition to the civil rights organizations there were representation from 40 civic, religious and labor organizations from 30 States. Action is now being taken to bring to Washington delegations from these States to bring the issue of the challenge to Congressmen from the various areas. This effort will culminate in a national convocation in Washington during July.

U.S. POLICY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Mr. FRASER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I have been a strong supporter of the foreign policy of the United States. I believe that in general, since World War II the United States has pursued the most enlightened, farsighted policies which have been followed by any major power in history.

Our Government has made mistakes along the way. No government possessing the power and the responsibilities which accrue to the United States will always act wisely.

I believe that today the U.S. Government is making one of those mistakes in its current posture in the Dominican Republic. Moreover, I fear this mistake to be among the most serious since the end of World War II. Today we have over 15,000 marines in the Dominican Republic who are standing idly by while hundreds of persons are being killed in a dispute between two factions. The ultimate resolution of this conflict by force bodes no good for the people of that unfortunate island.

We stand helplessly by without a policy and without support from among our friends in the free world. It is my considered judgment that present events are inexorably leading to the destruction of the spirit and substance of the OAS. Our moral position in international affairs is being seriously undermined, and our lack of effectiveness dramatically displayed for all the world to see.

Mr. Speaker, last Monday on the floor of this House I called upon our Government to announce its support for a referendum to be conducted by the OAS or by the United Nations as a substitute for the needless killing now going on.

Today I renew my plea. It is my considered judgment that the United States must take two immediate steps. First, it should directly intervene in the current fighting and interpose a barrier between the two sides. Second, it should announce that U.S. forces will be utilized in the Dominican Republic for the sole purpose of permitting the people of the Dominican Republic to decide which of the contending factions it prefers to serve as an interim government. We should announce our intention to abide by that choice, and we should ask the OAS or the United Nations to establish the procedures for carrying out such a referendum.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must act within the collective conscience of its citizens. I know of no American citizen who wants to seek continued bloodshed on that island, or who wishes for the people of that nation any government other than one which they themselves would choose by the ballot box. It is time for this Government to express this collective American conscience by acting to restore the confidence of the world in our purposes and our commitment to freedom and the right of people to choose their own government.

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Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am today submitting legislation designed to establish a Federal murder law with the purpose of dealing with one of the most disturbing phenomena in the conduct of American jurisprudence—the failure to achieve appropriate justice and verdicts in the trial of those charged with the commission of murder of civil rights workers.

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Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great reluctance, but I believe the time has come for those of us in public life to express a word of caution to a revered and respected group in our society. I speak of bishops and other clergy who are rightly concerned with all human problems and committed to alleviating human suffering.

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farmer, account for another \$12 billion a year. A total of 1,750,000 jobs are involved.

If Mr. Wirtz is not overruled, the result of his obstinacy will be tragic. It is time for the people of California and their representatives to go over Mr. Wirtz' head and appeal directly to the President for help.

**CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA
AGRICULTURE**

MR. MURPHY. Mr. President, Mr. David M. Sacks, general manager and eloquent spokesman of KGO-TV, channel 7, in San Francisco, in a most timely editorial, entitled "Ostrich in the Strawberries," points out that Secretary Wirtz must soon open his eyes to the facts or the entire economy of the State of California will be endangered.

Channel 7 has always been a leading influence in the bay area and here the editorial shows the station's understanding of those subjects which are most urgent for the citizens of the bay area.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OSTRICH IN THE STRAWBERRIES

(Presented by David M. Sacks, general manager KGO-TV)

U.S. Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz is playing the ostrich these days, burying his head in the sand and refusing to face the realities of a growing crisis in California agriculture.

While the Secretary stubbornly hides from facts, our State's multimillion-dollar crop of strawberries is rotting on the plant: There are not enough workers to harvest it.

According to Mr. Wirtz, at his desk in Washington, there is no crisis. He has approved the importation of 1,500 braceros and this, he says, should be sufficient.

But the workers he has approved aren't on the strawberry fields yet—and, as things stand now, when they do arrive there won't be enough of them.

Apparently, there's little hope for the strawberry crop this year, no matter what Mr. Wirtz' informants tell him. California growers are going to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars on the crop. And their loss will cost you and me.

Ahead now are other crops, also threatened by a shortage of labor. Something must be done to prevent their loss too: Without its agricultural income, California's economy could be seriously damaged.

Our fields need harvestworkers. We are not going to get them this year from our domestic labor forces. They will have to come, as in the past, from Mexico. Steps to get them here must be taken now.

Channel 7 urges Governor Brown, Senators KUCHEL and MURPHY and our Congressmen to shake Secretary Wirtz' head loose from the sand. He must be set straight. He must be told his sources of information are unreliable. He must be made aware of a crisis that threatens our California pocketbook and the dinner table of a whole nation.

UNFRIGHTENED CRUSADER

MR. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point an item entitled "Unfrightened Crusader," which appeared in the April 16, 1965, issue of Time. The article relates to the viewpoint expressed by Mrs. Juanita Kidd Stout, the first elected Negro woman

judge in the United States, with reference to welfare.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed as follows:

UNFRIGHTENED CRUSADER

In Philadelphia last month, seven Negro boys dragged a white girl off a subway platform and tried to rape her on the tracks before they were driven off by a U.S. sailor who went to her rescue. Angry police called for 1,000 more men; cops with dogs began riding the subways. But of all incensed citizens, none acted faster than Juvenile Court Judge Juanita Kidd Stout, who warned that 27 active juvenile gangs threaten to take over the city.

To prevent a repetition of last summer's Negro riots, Judge Stout immediately set herself a personal goal: the jailing of 1,000 delinquents, most of whom, police said, were Negroes. As a result, the judge has already been threatened with death three times. All the more remarkable is the fact that she herself is a Negro—the first elected Negro woman judge in the United States.

LAZY HOMES

A stern moralist of 46, Judge Stout totally embodies her mother's motto: "Make yourself useful." Raised in Oklahoma, she whipped into third grade at the age of six, later taught school and then earned law degrees at Indiana University. In Philadelphia, she practiced criminal law, became an assistant district attorney, and in 1959 overwhelmingly won election to a 10-year term on the county court. Barely 5 feet tall, she peers from the bench atop three extra cushions and often keeps no-lunch court hours that make attendants mutter, "She's made of steel."

Her pet hate is the welfare system: "The tragedy of relief is that it has taken away from people the drive to work. I deplore a system that regards the indiscriminate handing out of checks as its prime function, that subsidizes the lazy and immoral home with the taxpayer's dollar." To stem Philadelphia's juvenile crime (up 27 percent last year), Judge Stout, who is married but childless, advocates taking children away from relief homes and raising them in public dormitories where they can be urged to buckle down to schoolwork.

KNIVES AND CHAINS

The trouble is that Pennsylvania is woefully short of facilities for problem children on the scale she envisions. By tossing the kids in jail Judge Stout has now so dramatized the problem that the State legislature may soon relieve Philadelphia by opening up an old prison and building a new detention center for delinquents. To officials who lament the cost, Judge Stout snaps: "Let them raise taxes. Which is more important: rehabilitation or continued high crime rates?"

The American Civil Liberties Union is not happy with Judge Stout's self-styled "swift justice," which may overlook constitutional niceties. She is also in continuing physical danger; one spectator shakedown in her courtroom recently produced 22 weapons, ranging from knives to scissors to an 18-inch dog chain. Armed with round-the-clock bodyguards, however, the judge goes serenely on her way. "If they can frighten the courts," she says, "they will just take over. I don't intend to be frightened."

SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN REGARD TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MR. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD, for the information of other Senators, a strong and important resolution recently adopted by Huaco Tribe No. 48, Improve Order of Red Men, of Waco, Tex.

May 19, 1965

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

KEENE, N.H.—ALL AMERICAN CITY

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, 2 weeks ago I had the very great pleasure of taking part in the ceremonies at which the city of Keene, N.H., became the first New Hampshire city ever to receive the coveted designation of an All American City.

The annual All America Cities competition, sponsored by the National Municipal League and Look magazine, made a very wise choice in selecting the city of Keene. Those of us who are active in New Hampshire affairs know that the citizens of Keene are truly outstanding in their responsible efforts to better their community.

Although Keene's outstanding accomplishments which have brought glory to both the city and the State of New Hampshire are the results of the work of many citizens, I feel that special recognition should be given to its mayor, the Honorable Robert Mallat, Jr. Bob Mallat is truly representative of the many Keene citizens who take their citizenship seriously, and who have earned for Keene the designation of All American City.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article which describes Keene's success. The article was published in the New Englander magazine, published by the New England Council.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KEENE: FIRST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE TO EARN AWARD AS RESULT OF ALL-OUT CITIZEN EFFORT

(By Lois Henning)

KEENE, N.H., situated in the heart of New England and boasting the region's widest paved Main Street, can add to its credits a citizen interest which ranks among the best in the Nation. Chosen as an All America City (and the first from New Hampshire) by project sponsors Look magazine and the National Municipal League, the town of 18,000 shares the honor with 10 other cities in the United States.

Keene residents, in addition to interest and initiative, readily admit to error. In the 1950's these citizens voted out a bicameral council-manager government. They presently realized the merit of such a system, began a campaign, and reinstated a non-partisan mayor-council-manager system that is in effect today.

Next the citizens turned to the problem of the town's economy, and in 1952 established the Keene Regional Industrial Foundation. Dedicated to the aid, expansion, and diversification of local industry, the foundation was aided 1 year later with the establishment of the Greater Keene Chamber of Commerce. This 300-member organization and the foundation worked together until today they provide one of the finest industrial parks in the region. In addition, the town has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the State despite a 10-percent growth in population per decade.

To maintain this industry aid to provide for themselves, the town sought improvement of its transportation facilities. Like many northern New England towns, the decline of the railroad threatened to isolate Keene. The chamber of commerce and the industrial foundation set about to improve the existing town airport until today it is the only airport north of Boston to be served by two air-

lines. Both Mohawk and Northeast Airlines serve Keene, one of the three regional airports in the State of New Hampshire.

"Operation Discover" was also sponsored by the chamber of commerce. Organized to investigate community needs, the 151 members assisted in bringing about the first zoning ordinance in the State and a comprehensive housing code. As a result of this code, dilapidated, substandard buildings in the downtown area were removed. In their place a 1,700 parking space area was provided within a 2-minute walking distance to the central business district.

In examining recreational needs town citizens instigated the building of 5 Little League baseball fields which serve 16 teams and 240 boys. In addition, the town hosted the 1964 national finals of the American Legion Little World Series. Similarly, horseshoe enthusiasts brought to the town the largest number, 24, of horseshoe courts at 1 site in the world. These courts will host the 1965 national horseshoe tournaments.

Recreational swimming in the area was limited by pollution of all natural facilities. Through the help of the Lions Club, 300 citizens raised \$65,000 or half the cost of the 2 town pools now available.

These public pools, located on either side of the town, were augmented when the first recreational facilities built in conjunction with a flood control project were opened. The flood control dams, located in three areas, and built between 1960 and 1964, were constructed to overcome frequent flooding in the region.

Keene residents often turn their endeavors inward to the aid and benefit of their own town. This introspection has led to the establishment, in 1957, of the town senior citizens center. To aid the poor, Keene residents formed the Greater Keene area program. Their work was recognized by President Lyndon B. Johnson who said, in a telegram to the citizens, "Keene's Task Force Poverty is a particularly gratifying acceptance of my challenge."

In 1958, the town, under the direction of 200 citizens, raised \$700,000 for a new YMCA. Three-hundred teens use this facility each weekend for dancing without having rumble or riots. For the postteens the chamber of commerce and the Industrial Foundation worked for the conversion of Keene Teachers College to Keene State College, a division of the State University system established in 1963. Keene State, with an enrollment of approximately 1,200 students, also provides extension courses for nearby residents and industry personnel.

LEADING LIBRARY

To supplement the college, the town has established one of the leading libraries in the State. In the last years the library has recorded the highest circulation on a per capita basis in the State.

Activities outside the boundaries of their own town also interest Keene residents. A local newspaper campaign examining the care given foster children by the State resulted in a statewide investigation of the welfare department. National interest is extended annually when 150 town residents invite 100 children from New York City to spend the summer in Keene.

International interest is also apparent in Keene. An experiment in international living, a model community ambassador program which sends Keene's young people abroad, and an exchange program with the people of Bolivia are part of this international program.

Since its charter in 1753 and the formation of a city in 1874, Keene has grown in population, industry, education, and recreation. Said Robert L. Mallat, Jr., in his presentation before the judges of the All-America City program, "this is a community of people

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

10611

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A RESOLUTION

Whereas the Improved Order of Red Men had its origin in America in 1765; and

Whereas this fraternal organization believes that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. As the oldest fraternity of American origin and teachings, we oppose communism in any form. We pledge anew our wholehearted support to preserve our American way of life; and

Whereas in keeping with the above-named principles we heartily endorse the action of the President of the United States in the handling of the current crisis in Vietnam. We believe that only by continued offensive action against the North Vietnamese is our Government likely to bring an end to Communist aggression and terror in that war-torn country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the prompt and decisive action taken by the President of the United States to halt the spread of communism and uphold the principles of the Monroe Doctrine in the current crisis in the Dominican Republic is in keeping with the highest ideals of freedom and democracy. For those who condemn such hasty steps, let them remember the gallant band of minutemen who stood fast at Lexington and Concord ready to defend their sacred love for freedom. The President has clearly shown the world by his prompt action that we intend to maintain our hard-won freedom at any price. In his words, "We don't want to bury anyone, but we don't intend to be buried ourselves"; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President with our most sincere wish and prayer that the Government continue to use its best judgment and discretion in problems involving the expansion of communism.

This resolution was adopted by Huaco Tribe No. 48, Improved Order of Red Men at its meeting held in Waco, Tex., Tuesday, May 4, 1965.

FRANK MOSELEY,
Sachem.
CARL R. LEMKE,
Chief of Records.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN COTTON PLANTING REGULATIONS

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, the commissioners court of Childress County, in my State, recently adopted a most important resolution expressing opposition to a proposal of the Department of Agriculture to revise the regulations governing skip-row cotton planting. In order that other Senators may be advised of the views of the commissioners, I ask that the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

I share their view that there is very little reason for the Department to change its regulations. Past cotton rulings of the Department have not, in my view, contributed much to solution of the problems facing the cotton industry. I certainly hope this one is not needlessly implemented.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A RESOLUTION

Whereas it has come to the attention of the Commissioners Court of Childress County, Tex., that the U.S. Department of Agriculture is proposing to discontinue the practice of skip-row planting of cotton for next year; and

Whereas Childress County is situated in an area of low rainfall, and the discontinuance of skip-row planting will result in an estimated loss of \$1 million to the farmers and business interests of this county and will create economic hardships on the great majority of cotton producers of this county: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Commissioners' Court of Childress County, Tex., That communications be sent to U.S. Senators RALPH YARBOROUGH and JOHN TOWER and Congressmen WALTER ROGERS, BOB FOAGE, and GRAHAM PURCELL urging Congress to use its power to prevent a discontinuance of the skip-row practice of planting cotton for next year.

Commissioner Ralph Sides moved the adoption of this resolution and Commissioner Wilmer Rutledge seconded the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously this 10th day of May A.D. 1965.

LEONARD KING,
County Judge.
ODIS SMOTHERMON,
Commissioner, Precinct No. 1.
RALPH SIDES,
Commissioner, Precinct No. 2.
WILMER R. RUTLEDGE,
Commissioner, Precinct No. 3.
CLIFF CAMPBELL,
Commissioner, Precinct No. 4.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD a forceful and important resolution recently adopted by the Big Spring, Tex., Chamber of Commerce. The resolution sets forth the concern of the citizens of that area about proposed rulings of the Department of Agriculture dealing with skip-row cotton planting. I commend to the Senate the reading of this resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Hon. ORVILLE FREEMAN,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.:

We *** wish to respectfully bring to your attention the inevitable and widespread ramifications which will be brought about if the present regulations allowing the skip-row planting of cotton are abolished.

To emphasize the fallacy of the projected changes we wish to point out the following pertinent facts:

1. A curtailment of skip-row patterns in cotton planting would result in a tremendous increase in grain sorghum plantings, thereby creating larger, undesirable surpluses of that commodity.

2. Reliable reports from researchers conducting tests on cotton fiber indicate that skip-row produced cotton is of superior quality and therefore preferred by textile mills.

3. The cotton producer has suffered recent, sharply felt disadvantages due to reduced price supports, rising costs and the curtailment of an available labor supply. To take away the advantage of skip-row planting of cotton would result in a more rapid approach toward economic disaster.

In summation: We strongly urge that you reconsider the proposed changes relating to cotton planting patterns and allow the cotton producer the option of skip-row planting thereby enabling him to utilize the only real economic advantage remaining at his disposal.

CARLTON J. CHAPMAN,
Board Coordinator.

NURSING HOMES IN CONNECTICUT

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, we in Connecticut are very proud of the high caliber of our nursing homes. In numer-

ous institutions for the care of the elderly, the physical and mental needs of senior citizens are met with competence and imagination. Their recreational needs are filled by interesting programs of cultural and social activities.

An outstanding residence for the elderly is St. Joseph's Manor, in Trumbull, Conn. Mother M. Bernadette de Lourdes is an able woman of great foresight, who exudes energy and imagination. These traits make themselves felt in every aspect of her work as the Manor's administrator.

In a recent edition of the Bridgeport Post, one of Connecticut's outstanding newspapers, there was an interesting story about St. Joseph's Manor and other nursing homes in my State.

I ask unanimous consent that this article about nursing homes, which was published on May 9, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CARE OF ELDERLY DESCRIBED AS PROFICIENT:
NURSING HOMES IN STATE RANK HIGH

(By Cecelia Vanauken)

The morning that I visited St. Joseph's Manor, situated on a high Trumbull hilltop, I joined Mother M. Bernadette de Lourdes, administrator of this beautiful residence for the elderly, which it seemed to me had rightly been described as offering "a bit of heaven" to its elderly residents.

She was attending a lecture. The subject was astronomy and it was being given by Philip Stern, enthusiastic director of the Bridgeport Museum of Art, Science, and Industry Planetarium. His talk was a feature of a pilot 6-month course being given at St. Joseph's, supported by a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare grant, to train a group of 21 young women from the community to undertake therapeutic activity programming for the older citizens.

"Are many older people interested in astronomy?" I asked Mother Bernadette when Mr. Stern offered to arrange an astronomy session, with telescopes, some evening on St. Joseph's roof, and also extended an invitation for a busload of St. Joseph's residents to visit the planetarium.

"Oh, my yes," the petite, energetic, and much-loved Mother Bernadette replied. "Older people are interested in all sorts of subjects, and they particularly like to learn new things. It's a fallacy that anyone ever becomes too old to learn."

The full program of cultural and social events, as well as instruction in all sorts of crafts, directed by Sister Jacenta Mary, head of St. Joseph's activities program, apparently keeps St. Joseph's residents happily occupied and interested. The days need never drag.

Connecticut, in fact, has been a pioneer in establishing professionally-directed recreation and cultural programs for the elderly in its nursing homes. St. Joseph's is outstandingly furthering this important work by providing interesting and worthwhile activities for its residents.

When the time comes, as it often does sooner or later in many families, that it is necessary to place an elderly relative in a nursing home, it therefore need not necessarily be regarded as a tragedy—not if such a home is chosen with care.

After my visit to St. Joseph's Manor, I felt that an elderly person could not spend his declining years in a more interesting, thoroughly attractive and happy place than there, where there is always some event going on, and where the Carmelite sisters and the nurses are dedicated to serving its residents' every comfort.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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But unfortunately not all the applicants to this fine institution, built in 1960, can gain admission. It has a capacity for 285 residents, and a long waiting list.

There are, however, many other Connecticut institutions for the care of the elderly that you need not feel sad about placing an aging relative in, and where his physical, mental, and recreational needs will be met in such a way that he or she will have contentment. Conditions in the majority of Connecticut's nursing homes are far from being as grim as those depicted in an article by Alfred Balk which appeared in a recent issue of the Woman's Home Companion. He described the nursing home situation in the United States as our national shame.

It is necessary, however, for you to make your selection of a nursing home with the greatest care. I visited a home in this State, for instance, where all of its residents were huddled in one small living room, chairs against the walls, and who in boredom were awaiting the passage of time. There was not even a television set to divert them.

"I just have no privacy, and there is no place in this house to walk," said one welfare resident, who was supposed to have walking exercise to benefit an arthritic condition.

But Mr. Balk's condemnation of nursing homes seems far too general, especially in Connecticut where a concerted effort has been made for more than three decades to raise the standards of nursing home care. This work has been carried on outstandingly by the Connecticut Department of Health and by the Connecticut Chronic and Convalescent Hospital Association.

In Connecticut, however, as across the Nation, a serious problem faces the private patient who must become a resident of a nursing home. This problem is finances. A protracted stay of 2 or 3 years may exhaust a lifetime's savings. The majority of today's elderly persons cherish financial independence. They are loath to call upon their children for funds, and hate to accept charity.

Dr. Geraldine Novotny, specialist in gerontology at the Institute of Gerontology at the University of Connecticut, wrote me:

"Most of the elderly cannot pay the costs of a prolonged stay at a nursing home without outside help. Insurance coverage at prices they can afford, for the most part, is not very adequate. There are costs that make a realistic medicare program important to senior citizens."

It is predicted that a medicare program will be passed in 1965 by the 89th Congress.

The passage of the Kerr-Mills law in 1960 was aimed at improving methods of financing medical care costs for persons over 65. Its payments today range from \$7.50 to \$9.75 a day, according to the type of nursing home to which payments are made.

But M.A.A. (Medical Assistance for the Aged) as Kerr-Mills is called, amounts to considerably less than the sums paid by private patients at nursing homes, whose tab in most proprietary institutions ranges from \$12 to \$16 per day, or from \$4,380 to \$5,840 annually.

There are now some 5,300 nursing home residents in Connecticut who receive some form of State and Federal assistance, and this number, with the ever-increasing longevity of the elderly, is being stepped up each year at the rate of 300 to 500 patients.

Dr. Edwin R. Connors, medical director of the State welfare department, reports that payments to convalescent hospitals for the fiscal year, June 1, 1964 to May 30, 1965, will total \$12 million. This equals more than half of the State's overall medical budget of \$22 million, and makes Connecticut the only State where payments to convalescent hospitals exceed those made to general hospitals.

Connecticut was one of the first States to accept the provisions of the Kerr-Mills law after its passage 5 years ago. In 1963, only

27 other States had voted to accept its benefits by matching funds, and today 8 States still remain which have not adopted it. To be eligible to receive M.A.A., a patient must have used up all but \$900 of his private capital.

Residents receiving State and Federal aid get the same sort of care and attention as do private patients, and whatever the resident's financial status, it is kept confidential.

As Mrs. Eleanor B. Baird, administrator of Twin Pines Convalescent home and treasurer of the Connecticut Chronic and Convalescent Hospital Association, told me when I visited her comfortable and well run hospital in New Milford: "When a Twin Pines resident's funds run out and he must resort to M.A.A., he has the same accommodations and receives exactly the same sort of care that he has as a private patient. No one is aware of his change of status."

Dedicated to her work of helping the elderly, Mrs. Baird has long labored to improve nursing home standards. She was a founder and the first chairman of the National Council on Accreditation of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities. This council is cosponsored by the American Medical Association and the American Nursing Home Association, with which the Connecticut Chronic and Convalescent Hospital Association is affiliated. Mrs. Baird is a former social worker and her husband is a physician.

A bright aspect of present-day care for the indigent elderly is that drab old town farms and city poor houses have been done away with, at least in the State of Connecticut. There are in the State six municipally run chronic and convalescent hospitals, such as Bridgeport's outstanding Hillside Home. These establishments, however, are a far cry from the former old-time charity institutions which were city-managed. This change has come about because now welfare cases are accepted in many of the State's proprietary chronic and convalescent hospitals and homes with nursing care, in its municipal hospitals, its church-affiliated facilities for the aged, and its other affiliated facilities which are supported by eleemosynary organizations. The Masonic Home in Wallingford is an example of the latter category.

The first step toward the promotion of adequate nursing care for the elderly in Connecticut was taken in 1873, when the State Board of Charities was established. It was set up in an effort to abolish the practice of farming out aged and indigent persons to the lowest bidder and to provide more humane treatment of State wards. In those days care of the aged poor was indeed "Connecticut's shame."

A scandal in 1917 further awakened the State Board of Charities' concern about the kind of care Connecticut's impoverished senior citizens were then receiving. At that time Mrs. Amy Gilligan of Windsor, who operated a boarding home for elderly men, was arrested on suspicion of murder following the death of several of her boarders. She was convicted of slowly administering poison to some of her boarders in order to collect their insurance. She was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Windsor woman's "Arsenic and Old Lace" crime led to the passage of a law requiring homes caring for two or more persons over 60 to be licensed by the Board of Charities.

Ten years later in 1927 the licensure law for chronic and convalescent hospitals was passed, and a year later the first of these institutions were licensed by doctors in the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the Connecticut State Department of Health.

The depression opened the public's eyes to the needs of the ever-increasing number of chronically ill geriatric patients. The Social Security Act was passed in 1935, and the following year public assistance grants of \$7 a week were made. In 1939, this amount was

raised to \$9 a week and in 1940 to \$40 a month. These rates, however, were far from attractive to nursing home administrators because they did not begin to meet expenses.

Another increment came in 1943, and in 1949 rates for welfare patients were upped to \$5 a day, while in 1961 the State Welfare department authorized payment for medical patients in municipal institutions, so that today they are far more pleasant for patients in every way than they were formerly.

Nursing homes in Connecticut have steadily increased in numbers since back in 1920 when one of the earliest homes in the State was started by Mrs. Susan Griggs in Norwich.

She was asked by a Norwich city official to take an 89-year-old woman into her home and care for her. She proved so competent that the Backus Hospital sent her two more patients. She was paid \$15 a week for each patient.

Mrs. Griggs subsequently moved to Pomfret, taking her patients with her. Her home, called the Haven, is in operation today and is managed by her son.

Fire and safety regulations came slowly. A calamitous fire which occurred on Christmas Eve of 1945 and caused the death of 20 ill and aged patients at the Niles Street Convalescent Hospital in Hartford led at last to a statewide investigation of fire prevention equipment in private convalescent hospitals and nursing homes. This resulted in the revoking of licenses in a number of homes.

In 1957, a strict fire safety code was adopted which required that nursing homes be of noncombustible construction and have automatic sprinklers, and that homes with 15 or fewer patients have at least 1 attendant on duty at all times. That same year a sanitary code also was adopted with detailed provisions relating to the construction and maintenance of buildings and the housing, care, and safety of patients.

There are several types of nursing homes in Connecticut, which vary in their services. There are the chronic and convalescent hospitals, as this type of nursing home is called in Connecticut, homes with nursing care and boarding homes, as well as chronic disease hospitals, three of which are State operated, Cedarcrest in Newington, Uncas-on-Thames in Norwich, and Laurel Heights in Shelton.

Homes with nursing care differ from chronic and convalescent hospitals in that the former are allowed to admit only ambulatory cases and therefore may have smaller nursing staffs. If residents in this type of home come down with other than minor illnesses, they must be transferred to an institution licensed to take care of them until their recovery.

All nursing homes, however, are required to have either a resident or consulting physician licensed in Connecticut, who is a member or eligible for membership on the medical staff of a general hospital, who will be available in an emergency and who will assume responsibility for the general adequacy of medical and nursing care rendered in the institution in question. A registered or licensed practical nurse must be on around-the-clock duty.

How is there any guarantee that all of Connecticut's laws and regulations pertaining to nursing homes will be enforced? The hospital division of the State department of health keeps a close check on all of these institutions. It employs a staff of consultants, all of whom are registered nurses, who regularly inspect institutions in their territories. When an infraction of a regulation is discovered, the nursing home administrator is given an opportunity to correct the infraction before any action is taken. Administrators almost always comply.

Another incentive to maintaining high standards is that an accreditation system has been adopted for all nursing homes in the chronic and convalescent hospital cate-

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

Still in the experimental stage, this development in music is a challenging one to music educators. Dr. Kent, an authority on 16th century polyphonic music, is at the same time a composer and recognized theorist in the field of contemporary music.

"Electronic music," he said, "is only an addition to the musical language, not a new language. We are not fighting the old composers, whose place is secure. I believe this new medium which gives us new sounds will eventually blend in with traditional materials; as a matter of fact, composers are already doing this."

CLASSICAL GUITAR COURSE

Another breakthrough in the curriculum—and this one is quite popular—is the classical guitar. "The heads of music schools are agreed," said the Peabody director, "that the classical guitar, as exemplified by musicians such as Segovia and Bream, has achieved the status of a musical instrument. Few realize that music was composed for it as early as the 16th century."

Last year the conservatory introduced a jazz course in its summer school, which has developed enormously over the last 3 years. The summer session in Baltimore concentrates on special seminars and workshops, besides the regular courses leading to degrees.

Henry (Hank) Levy, a Baltimorean and former Peabody student who is doing experimental composing in the jazz idiom for orchestra, introduced a workshop in the writing and performing techniques for stage band and recording orchestra. "The Peabody is serving contemporary society," said Mr. Levy, "in the educational use of jazz."

The Claremont String Quartet will be in residence this summer session, giving concerts, teaching and coaching chamber music. And a faculty will conduct workshops in choral music, church music, and strings. The latter will feature the first teaching appearance in this country of Shinichi Suzuki, of Japan, originator of a method of violin instruction which begins with babies at the age of 6 months and enables them to perform at the age of 3.

Last summer Dr. Kent started a new Peabody summer school in Northampton, Mass., at the invitation of the president of Smith College. "This school," he explained, "deliberately accepts only a small number of students and is limited to master classes in piano, violin, cello, and church music."

The conservatory, of course, has had a distinguished place in the musical life of Baltimore since its founding. It has brought the world's greatest artists for concert appearances here; it has provided the city with the best in music through its artist-instructors' and students' recitals.

Among the 77 instructors in the advanced school faculty are many top-ranking artists. Among them: Pianists Leon Fleisher, Conrad Wolff, Julio Esteban, Elizabeth Katzenellenbogen, Walter Hautzig, Amos Allen; Singers Martial Singher, Frank Valentino, Wayne Conner, Alice Gersti-Duschak; Violinists Robert Gerle, William Kroll; Cellists Mihaly Virizlay, Paul Olefsky; double bass, Rocco Litolf; flutist, Britton Johnson. The department of theory, composition, and music literature includes, besides Dr. Kent, experts such as Stefan Grove, Sam di Bonaventura, Louis Cheslock, Robert Hall Lewis, Elliott Galkin, and the conservatory's dean, Ray Robinson.

The fact that a number of the key faculty members are commuting to the Peabody from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, where they also teach at other institutions or give private instruction, is a matter of immediate concern to the trustees.

"Because of this arrangement," said Mr. Marbury, "it has not been feasible to make permanent appointments with the usual academic tenure."

"While, in spite of these handicaps, the level of distinction of the faculty has been

high, there can be no doubt that the institution has suffered, not only in frequent changes in personnel but from its inability to attract certain individuals who would have been only too glad under different circumstances to come to the Peabody and make their residence in Baltimore."

One of the considerations of the Peabody's campaign to raise \$2 million is a minimum endowment of five chairs, or permanent appointments, in the departments of composition, conducting, piano, strings, and voice.

The conservatory seeks, in addition to increased funds to support faculty salaries, an increase also in endowed scholarships—a permanent need for so many students of superior ability whose financial status, as Dr. Kent points out, "seems to be in inverse ratio to their talent."

A major objective of the campaign is the building of dormitories. John M. Nelson, 3d, president of the Peabody says, "We are losing promising prospective students because we have no dormitories. About half our students come from out of State and we must have a place to put them."

"Some gifted students," he said, "have gone elsewhere because of inadequate facilities. Dormitories have been planned to include two 4-story pavilions, housing 84 men and 84 women students."

ENROLLMENT TOTALS 437

Enrolled in the conservatory are 437 young men and women. They come from 36 States and 13 foreign countries. Summer school enrollment last year included 375 students, plus 25 at Northampton. "Ideally," said Dean Ray Robertson, "the conservatory's enrollment should never exceed 500."

No problem of housing afflicts the Peabody's preparatory department—generally considered the best and largest of its kind in the country. Its steady enrollment, for years totaling more than 2,500 students, is drawn from Baltimore and the metropolitan area.

About 5 percent of its graduates go on to advanced study in the Conservatory, of which it is a subdivision. Its Towson studios, in a new building, constitute the biggest of its four branches (900 enrolled). Others are at Milford Mill Park School and Roland Park Country School. The main school, adjoining the Conservatory in Mount Vernon Place, rings with activity day and night.

"The school just jumps on Saturdays," says its superintendent, Leah Thorpe, whose assistant is Anita Phillips. "Every corner of this five-story building, every studio, plus 12 studios in the Conservatory, the 51 practice rooms, the 3 dance studios (more than 600 dance pupils), are filled with students in every branch of the curriculum."

All branches of study are graded and examinations given in each. The standards for student performances are absolute: every program for a public recital must be passed on by a committee of examiners in advance—just as in the Conservatory. The preparatory department, in fact, has become a model for similar schools throughout the country and abroad.

"For most students here," said Miss Thorpe, "Peabody Preparatory is part of their cultural preparation." Most go on to college, not to major in music—although some discover that music is their real forte.

TEACHERS ON FACULTY, 104

"With 104 teachers on our faculty (including 50 piano instructors), we make a great attempt to match the student with the teacher; we have some teachers who are expert with little children; some who thoroughly understand the teenage group, and some particularly successful with the gifted, extraordinarily talented child."

"We make recommendations, depending on their rating, of graduates who can enter the conservatory's advanced school. There comes a point at which the faculty must

pass on the student's potential for a career—must make the critical decision of whether his or her potential is more suited for teaching than performing."

The conservatory is separate from the equally renowned Peabody Library, housed in the same building—but both are related by the terms of their founding as entities of the Peabody Institute. (Originally the institute comprised an art gallery as well; it is now the main recital hall.)

Since its accreditation, the library services for the conservatory's students and faculty have become a function of the Peabody Institute's general library. Its music section occupies the former reading room and holds more than 35,000 volumes and pieces of music. The National Inventory of Musical Sources of the Library of Congress recently singled it out, upon discovering that it "holds more rare early music items than any other school in the United States except the Eastman School of Music."

The conservatory's trustees, Mr. Marbury said, "feel that a heavy obligation rests upon them" to continue the purpose for which the Peabody was founded nearly a hundred years ago. The campaign for additional resources, required to carry out the role they are trying to fill, is well underway.

"So far we have raised about \$850,000," he said, "of which more than \$500,000 has come from the board of trustees, the women's board and the faculty."

The Ford Foundation is considering a request for a matching grant of \$500,000 and, Mr. Marbury added, "we are hopeful of receiving additional funds from other foundations which have local interests."

Fifty Million May Not Be Wrong, but One Is

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 19, 1965

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 1965, the Sacramento, Calif., Bee carried an excellent editorial setting forth the long record of President Charles de Gaulle, of France, in his efforts to undermine Western solidarity and to embarrass the United States in our relations with other nations. I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

FIFTY MILLION MAY NOT BE WRONG, BUT ONE IS

The intractable Charles de Gaulle seems to decide official French policy on the exclusive basis of: Will it injure the U.S. position? In every instance of consequence the position of De Gaulle reads like something out of the enemy camp.

Take Vietnam. Here France has all but branded the United States as the aggressor. De Gaulle's alignment with Red China in this is crucial and embarrasses and complicates the American interest.

Take Europe. De Gaulle alone has destroyed the solidarity of the Western defense. In his ambition to make of France the dominant power in the Western alliance, he has made all Western defenses weaker—including France's.

Take Cuba. The United States was crying wolf, he said in 1962, over Cuba's ambitions to spread its influence into all of Latin America. He could not see why this nation considered Castroism so dangerous. Recall, next,

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the attempt by Russians to turn Cuba into a launching pad for missiles and Cuba's attempts to export revolution; for instance, to Venezuela.

Now take Santo Domingo, still an unresolved issue and still extremely dangerous and where the least incendiary could trigger a new disaster. De Gaulle said he is considering recognizing the rebel "government" of Col. Francisco Caamaño Dano. In the same breath, De Gaulle talks of:

Modern imperialism, which, invoking, as always, contrary ideologies, menaces our universe.

The reference pointedly is to the United States.

What De Gaulle is seeking to do can be reduced down to the meanest politics; he is consumed with the ambition to make of France a new, grand power, and before France can become the leader of the West, the present leadership has to give way—and this means the United States.

Moreover, he is running for reelection as President, and he has chosen the United States as his whipping boy in his bid for votes. Lastly, he is playing, obviously, for a wider base of support among the uncommitted nations with his mouthings of "colonialism" and "imperialism." Unhappily, the uncommitted take to this bait like mad.

De Gaulle may have been the one man in all of France who could have ended the political chaos which existed within France when he came into power, yet he is the one man who also can make chaos out of what was Western solidarity; and he seems to be working overtime to do it. Fifty million Frenchmen cannot be wrong, perhaps, but there is one who is way out of line.

The Conquest of Time and Distance Has Helped Floridians in Developing This Fine Peninsula

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 27, 1965

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to see the recognition given by the Florida Times-Union to the Old Spanish Trail Festival which is now in progress at my hometown of Crestview.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TIME AND DISTANCE HAS HELPED FLORIDIANS IN DEVELOPING THIS FINE PENINSULA

(By Joe Crankshaw)

Horsemen who completed the 5-day Old Spanish Trail ride yesterday are scheduled to be honored at an open horse show in Crestview today. Both the ride and the show are part of the Old Spanish Trail Festival which will last all week in Okaloosa County.

Participants in the ride assembled in Tallahassee last Tuesday and then followed the route of the Spanish Trail for 186 miles to Crestview. At this point, the trail approximates the location of U.S. 90.

The Spanish Trail originally connected St. Augustine, Pensacola, and New Orleans. The Florida segment was probably first blazed by Roman Catholic monks moving out of St. Augustine to found missions in the Apalachee country around Tallahassee and St. Marks.

The portion of the trail between the missions and St. Augustine was relatively well traveled but the section which went on to Pensacola was less heavily traveled. Since the trail was not a road but rather a rutted

pathway it was most often used by horsemen. Few carriages and wagons attempted to cross it and east and west Florida generally remained unconnected by land.

Besides being a difficult road, the trail was dangerous. Indians on the warpath, renegade whites, raiders from Georgia, and just plain bandits made it a hair-raising route across Florida. Use of the trail diminished when the English raiders from Georgia virtually wiped out the Spanish missions in the Apalachee region.

Gen. Andrew Jackson and his men marched along the trail when he entered Florida, and his men undoubtedly widened it to accommodate their wagons and artillery. The trail was also used by the men searching for a site for the territorial capital. Gradually it became a road.

The horsemen who made the 186-mile ride followed a broad concrete or asphalt roadway which now connects Jacksonville, Tallahassee and Pensacola, along with all the cities in between. In a way, the whizzing automobiles and the plodding horses which shared the road right-of-way last week were representatives of the history of transportation in Florida.

Few visitors and not too many residents know that transportation from point to point has not always been an easy matter. The average visitor or citizen looks about him and sees a broad, generally flat land which has few natural obstacles to bar his path and cannot understand that this State was once divided because of the difficulty of travel.

The Spaniards settled along the coastal and inland waterways because ships and small boats were the principal means of travel. Roads were nonexistent and there were only a few trails which had either been made by Indians and animals or staked out by traders and missionaries.

Communication between east and west Florida regions was by ship and this meant going from the site of St. Marks down the Gulf coast, around the Keys and back to St. Augustine. The voyage took many days but then travel by land would have been no quicker.

The St. Augustine-Apalachee path was opened for mounted troops in 1704, according to State road department records, and a soldier is said to have traveled the 200 miles in about 3 days.

When the English came they built a few roads, the most famous of which, called the "King's Road," ran from St. Augustine to the St. Mary's River on the north and New Smyrna and the Indian River on the south. The English used the Spanish Trail to St. Marks occasionally but there was little travel in that direction.

During the second Spanish period no roads were built and the King's Road, which follows U.S. 1, was allowed to deteriorate.

When the United States formally acquired Florida in 1821, the Federal Government appropriated funds to construct a real road from Pensacola to St. Augustine. This road was large enough for wagons, had bridges over the small rivers and ferries for the larger rivers and lakes which could not be bypassed.

Few people can understand how difficult travel in Florida was in those days unless they have had an opportunity to fly over the State and see the thousands of lakes, swamps, and small rivers which break the land up and block any traveler who is not properly prepared to negotiate them.

Needless to say, river boats and canoes continued to be the principal means of transportation for many years.

The history of roadbuilding and other forms of communication in Florida is long and fascinating. Including, as it does, the construction of a railroad over the sea, and later a highway over the route followed by the tracks. Unfortunately, it is a story that must be told in many chapters.

Roads, however, have lost none of their interest for Floridians, who are always interested in safer, faster means of linking one section of the State with another, for they realize that as communications become easier and distances are conquered, that it will unite the people of Florida and allow them to devote their energies to the maximum development of this most fortunate of peninsulas.

Situation in the Dominican Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, recently there came to my attention a statement made by a very distinguished community leader of Puerto Rico concerning American foreign policy toward the Dominican Republic.

This matter is currently very critical. Mr. Louis Ferre, of Puerto Rico, addresses himself to the issue, and in turn offers some sharp commentary.

For the information of my colleagues, I would like to insert Mr. Ferre's statement at this point in the RECORD:

DOCTRINE OF DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY

The recent landing in the Dominican Republic of U.S. forces to protect American citizens and property and to prevent the Communist takeover of this young Republic, has been criticized by those who would sacrifice the lives of many innocent people in order to stick to wornout cliches of pseudo-champions of democracy. These people belong to two groups. Those who use such cliches and phrases as a smokescreen to induce paralysis of the defensive forces of democracies friends, keeping the way open for the takeover of a Communist protected tyranny, or those who have lost contact with the realities of the mid-20th century world, and continue dreaming of the conditions of the 19th century which gave birth to our present democratic systems.

The world has changed very radically since those days, and what were natural methods for young democracies during their formation periods, are not sufficient anymore to help them through that period. We need to think boldly of new approaches to meet new challenges. Today there is a worldwide conspiracy of Communist centers of power, perfectly organized, with well trained cadres of men and unlimited amounts of military equipment, ready to seize upon the slightest opportunity within an inexperienced democracy, to move in at a moment of crisis and establish the tyrannical government of a well organized minority, such as exists today in Russia, Cuba, or China.

It is against this reality that the true democracies of our time, and principally the United States, with its greater experience in self-government and more military strength, must weigh their responsibilities. In the first place, let us study what are democracies' responsibilities. Democratic government is government by the people, with the consent of the people, for one prime purpose: the elimination of any form of tyrannical government that might endanger the respect to the dignity, the life, or the freedom of all and every one of its citizens. I emphasize "every one," because people have developed the mistaken notion that if a government has been elected by a vote of the majority, it is legitimately democratic, even if some of its citizens are viciously killed or

arbitrarily deprived of their natural rights to freedom and the pursuit of happiness.

This is, of course, a false conception of democracy, and has led to the mistaken notion that when people are being killed and denied their natural rights under a government that is unable to establish law and order even if duly elected, the rest of the world should stand by and permit such crimes without raising a hand to prevent it, even if such situation leads to a Communist takeover and the institution of a tyranny.

Such selfish nationalistic notions are contrary to the spirit of a society which is integrated today into a world community where the more mature and wealthier nations are being daily requested to help the emerging nations with their economic means. The nations of today, under what we might call a law of human solidarity, are responsible not only to their nationals, but also to humanity as a whole. They cannot pretend to commit crimes against innocent human beings within their boundaries unmolested, claiming that their territories are inviolable. Such concept of nationalistic freedom to violate the rights of man, certainly is not in agreement with the concept of a world under the principle of a United Nations and a World Court.

The American foreign aid program was a complete reversal of the old practices of a world where every nation was guided only by selfish interest taking advantages of other peoples through a military conquest and a colonial policy of exploitation. It established what we might call a code of international moral responsibility under which the wealthier nations voluntarily assume the responsibility to help the emerging nations to solve their economic problems. It proclaimed our Christian set of values and our democratic standards, as the guiding principles of the world community. The United Nations with its Four Freedoms and its enunciation of a bill of rights protecting all men, of all races, was the culmination of the U.S. efforts towards the establishment of a world under moral law, in which the human being is fully protected.

To achieve our objective, in the face of the present communistic conspiracy to destroy our democratic concept of life, we must be ready to extend our help with a three pronged approach. Economic, cultural, and military under what we may call the doctrine of democratic solidarity. The democratic community must organize itself to help in extending economic and cultural aid to all emerging democracies. But we must also be ready to offer military protection to prevent the Communist conspiracy from destroying our efforts to help young democracies gain experience and maturity in evolving their free societies. Such military actions which are not inspired by selfish motivation of territorial or economic gain and which conform to the spirit of the Declaration of Bogotá and Punta del Este, cannot be judged in the same light as the old time military interventions. They constitute our acceptance and the acceptance of the democratic community together with us, of our responsibility for protecting the success of our efforts to extend economic and cultural aid to all emerging democratic societies.

Improved Coast Guard Vessels a Must

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 19, 1965

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, I had the pleasure of attending the

launching of the new Coast Guard vessel *Confidence* at the Coast Guard yard at Curtis Bay in Maryland. This is truly a wonderful vessel equipped with every modern device to enable the Coast Guard to carry out the duties assigned to it in protecting our country.

Our colleague, the distinguished chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Congressman BONNER, gave the principal address at the launching of the *Confidence*. Chairman BONNER called attention to many facts concerning the Coast Guard which I feel are unknown to most of us and which merit our serious consideration to insure that we continue to enact the necessary legislation to improve our Coast Guard vessels in the best interests of the United States.

I am sure all the Members of the House will be interested in reading Congressman BONNER's address and under unanimous consent I place it at this point in the RECORD.

REMARKS OF HON. HERBERT C. BONNER, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, AT LAUNCHING OF USCGC "CONFIDENCE" (WPC-819) AT CURTIS BAY, MD., ON MAY 8, 1965

I am pleased and proud to be present at the launching of this beautiful vessel today.

For all too long, I have observed the Coast Guard struggling with war surplus castoffs to the detriment not only of its missions but also at the risk of the heroic men who make up its membership.

The Coast Guard has always been very close to my heart, living as I do on the coast of North Carolina. I have long known firsthand of the efforts that it makes to protect our shipping. Since I have been a member, and am presently chairman, of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I have had even greater opportunity to get a broad understanding of its many functions.

The necessity for newer and better equipped vessels increases as the missions assigned to the Coast Guard increase. Up to a few years ago, we had no worry about Soviet incursion of our fishing grounds. Now, off Alaska, the New England coast and the Florida coast, this has become a dangerous situation, not only to the livelihood, but also to the lives, of our fishermen.

We have seen the Cuban threat increased, only to be kept under reasonable control through the efforts of the Coast Guard.

The grave situation in the Dominican Republic may mean more work in the Caribbean.

Just a week ago the Navy, with the President's approval, requested the redeployment of 17 of the best of the Coast Guard's versatile 83-foot cutters to patrol the waters off the coasts of Vietnam. The duty is in a field of special competence for the Coast Guard. This instance highlights the huge responsibility of the Coast Guard and the need for it to be constantly ready. Although the move is a clearly necessary one, the fact remains that it deprives major areas of our east, gulf and west coasts of the search, rescue, and law-enforcement protection which these cutters would normally provide. This is a matter of great concern.

This week I and other members of our committee introduced legislation to authorize the immediate replacement of the 17 cutters going into Far Eastern service. I am pleased to report that the committee and the House recognized the emergency and quickly acted. But even so, it will be from 14 to 18 months before the new vessels are constructed and become operational.

As an interim measure our committee directed that I and the ranking minority member, Mr. MAILLARD, of California, write the Commandant, urging that every effort should

be made to acquire vessels from other sources to meet urgent domestic needs in the coming months. I hope and expect that this will be done.

Since the duty of authorizing expenditures for Coast Guard equipment has come to my committee, I have made every effort to expand its requests for new vessels. I have one grave criticism of its actions, however. I feel that the service is much too modest in its requests for new equipment and facilities. Only now is it undertaking the construction of new large cutters to replace the wartime castoffs that it has been using for the past 20 years or more. One has only to understand the severe and dangerous work undertaken by these vessels to realize the necessity for the newest and safest equipment.

I am hopeful that in the future we will be able to do more in this respect to upgrade the Coast Guard fleet. It is performing a vital function, not only for those who use our waters, but also for those of us who are fortunate enough to travel abroad, whether it be by sea or air. Their ocean station vessels and their aircraft are continuously on the alert to respond to any emergency.

We must redouble our efforts to maintain the proud record of safety that has been established through the efforts of the Coast Guard and this can only be accomplished by providing it with the tools to do its work.

It is my hope and expectation that more and more new vessels will be provided to better enable the Coast Guard to meet its responsibilities as time goes on.

I, for my part, intend to do my best to see that this occurs.

Thank you.

A Policy To Coordinate Social Security Disability and Vocational Rehabilitation Programs To Avoid Shutting Citizens Back and Forth From One Agency to Another

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1965

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, every congressional office which handles a large volume of cases involving constituents in their dealings with Federal agencies has become familiar with the shuttlecock procedure by which the constituent is sent from agency to agency, back and forth. Under the very best of circumstances, some of this is inevitable, because of the specific jurisdiction of agency programs and the fact that, for the citizen's own good, several agencies may have to become involved. But it is indeed infuriating when he is given conflicting advice by several agencies, and sent from one to another in vain.

Recently, I came across a rather classic case in which the constituent was an amputee with other disabilities. He applied for social security disability benefits, but was turned down because it was felt that with a proper artificial limb and other rehabilitation, he could hold a job. The Vocational Rehabilitation Service in Missouri, on the other hand, felt that rehabilitation in his case would not assure employability, and sent him back to so-

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cial security, which felt he could be employable if rehabilitated—and so on.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that at my request this man's application for rehabilitation services was further reviewed; it was subsequently approved and he has been fitted with a new artificial limb and efforts are being made to give him every opportunity to return to useful employment. I do not know what the outcome will be—perhaps he will be found to be unable to handle substantial employment, at which point there will certainly be no further question about his eligibility for social security disability benefits.

INQUIRY TO SECRETARY CELEBREZZE

But this case led me to wonder how much coordination there is—and how much there could be—of the social security disability and the vocational rehabilitation programs, both of which are well administered through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by capable and dedicated officials. Consequently, I sent the following letter to Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 22, 1965.

Hon. ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE,
Secretary, Department of Health, Education
and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: How much coordination is there between the people at social security who deal with the disability benefits program, and the State and local office of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service? I wish you would get both the outstanding Director of Vocational Rehabilitation, Mary E. Switzer, and your fine Commissioner of Social Security, Robert M. Ball, to join in a report to me on how these two programs are coordinated.

My inquiry arises from a case on which I just worked. A constituent was rejected for social security disability benefits on the grounds that with the proper prosthetic devices, and other rehabilitation service, etc., he could be employable; the Missouri Office of Vocational Rehabilitation apparently did nothing to help him because they felt he was more likely a candidate for social security disability. After writing to one agency and then to the other, I am happy to report that the Missouri Vocational Rehabilitation finally is going to provide him some service, but whether he will be employable I cannot say. But for months this man was shuttled from one agency to the other, each saying that he was the other's responsibility.

Since both programs are centered in your department, I am sure you are actively seeking to achieve the best possible coordination between them where they are dealing with the same individual. So I would appreciate knowing what is being done and how it is being done.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. John B. Sullivan,
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
Member of Congress,
Third District, Mo.

REPORT ON COORDINATION BY COMMISSIONERS
BALL AND SWITZER

Mr. Speaker, I have today received a report on this matter from the Commissioner of Social Security and the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation, which I feel the Members would all want to read. I have a high regard for both officials, and I strongly believe in both programs. When I first came to Congress I was proud to vote for the expanded vocational rehabilitation pro-

gram sponsored in the 83d Congress by two Members from Pennsylvania, Representatives McConnell and Kelley. And of course it was my great privilege to be able to vote for the Mills bills which made it possible for disabled workers to begin collecting social security before age 65; first we reduced this age to 50, then removed the age requirement entirely. As good as these programs are, we must constantly work at keeping them alert to the problems of the individual.

Mr. Speaker, the report referred to is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1965.

Hon. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: The question contained in your letter of March 22, 1965, regarding coordination between the Social Security Administration and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration relates to a subject of utmost importance to our department. I am enclosing a report by Mr. Robert M. Ball, Commissioner of Social Security, and Miss Mary E. Switzer, Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation, on this matter. Please call on me if you desire any further information on these programs.

Sincerely,

WILBUR J. COHEN,
Acting Secretary.

REPORT FOR REPRESENTATIVE LEONOR K. SULLIVAN ON THE COORDINATION BETWEEN THE SOCIAL SECURITY AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

We can assure you that there has been, and continues to be, close coordination between the Social Security Administration and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration on all matters of mutual program interest affecting rehabilitation for individuals who apply for disability insurance benefits. Our respective staffs are constantly seeking improvements in methods and techniques for coordinating joint efforts. The Social Security Administration and Vocational Rehabilitation Administration endeavors in this area are based on the congressional intent that disability applicants with vocational rehabilitation potential be identified, referred, and given vocational rehabilitation services wherever possible to restore them to productive capacity.

Individual determinations to provide services of course, fall within the jurisdiction of State vocational rehabilitation agencies. Each agency operates with joint Federal-State financing under a State plan which is consistent with the Federal vocational rehabilitation law and the regulations issued thereunder. We are constantly striving to assure that disability applicants who have a potential for rehabilitation are afforded the opportunity to get those services from the State agency. We have made considerable progress along these lines, with an increasing number of applicants rehabilitated each year; however, we also recognize that more remains to be done.

The large number of applicants for disability benefits presents a continuing problem for the limited supply of State vocational rehabilitation financial resources and facilities. So that these facilities and resources can be utilized most effectively, it has been necessary for State agencies to adopt a rehabilitation screening process to select for rehabilitation consideration those who are most likely to have capacity for restoration to productive activity. We have arranged to have the agency review every disability applicant's file for rehabilitation potential, taking into account, among other things, the nature of his disability and his vocational

and educational background. Applicants selected by the State agency are given an opportunity to discuss with a counselor the services that could be made available to him under the rehabilitation program. The agency then determines the applicants to whom services should be offered. The services are available regardless of the outcome of the disability claim—whether it is allowed or denied.

In spite of our activities to achieve maximum coordination with each State agency, it is still unfortunately true that some individuals who are denied disability insurance benefits are also not accepted for rehabilitation services. This occurs in most instances because of inherent differences between the criteria applicable to a determination of eligibility for disability benefits and the criteria applied in determining an applicant's eligibility for rehabilitation within the limits of an individual State's program and resources. It is a continuing objective of the Social Security Administration, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, and the State agencies to eliminate as far as possible those situations in which a social security applicant with good potential for restoration to productive employment may fail to receive appropriate rehabilitation services. Whenever such cases are called to the attention of the agencies involved, special efforts are made to correct the difficulty wherever possible and to have the applicant considered for rehabilitation services in as responsive and helpful a manner as possible.

In addition to efforts to improve the case-by-case referral of disability applicants for rehabilitation services, we have been carrying out various joint demonstration projects and activities designed to promote better interprogram coordination. These include:

1. A joint Social Security Administration-Vocational Rehabilitation Administration Handbook is being prepared to afford vocational rehabilitation counselors a more comprehensive knowledge of the Social Security Administration program and procedures and enable them to better plan for the rehabilitation of social security applicants.

2. A demonstration project has been started in Atlanta, Ga., to determine the most feasible time for referral of the social security applicant for vocational rehabilitation and placement services and to determine the most effective way of coordinating the activities of the agencies most directly involved in the disability determination and rehabilitation process—the Social Security Administration, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, the State vocational rehabilitation agency, and the State employment service.

3. A demonstration project has been carried out in the District of Columbia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency involving the rehabilitation of social security applicants in situations where it appears that such rehabilitation can be achieved quickly. This project has established the need for looking further into the provision of intensive counseling and placement services to disability applicants.

4. A research project to determine the optimum amount of evidence necessary for effectively evaluating disability for benefit purposes as well as the rehabilitation potential of social security applicants was conducted in three States—Minnesota, Ohio, and Louisiana. A final report on the project is now being prepared.

5. Projects have been undertaken in 11 States to provide data on new techniques for rehabilitating severely disabled beneficiaries. These demonstration projects, now near completion, studied the extent to which those so severely disabled as to become social security beneficiaries and not normally considered as rehabilitation candidates, actually could be restored to employment through the provision of intensive services by rehabilita-